POETRY.

From the Charlesion Mercury. COL. P. M. BUTLER. "Give us a place in the picture, near the flashing of the guns" [Butler-The dead! the dead! the city of the dead,

Come go with me into its silent hall. And see how lowly lies the hero's head, Who spring to arms upon his country's call Who battling among warriors met his fall, And in the "picture," too a foremost stand,

Where "flashing guns" belch'd forth the vengeful ball;

He found a grave within a foreign land, While leading on, to fame, the brave Palmetto Band.

The dead! the dead! the city of the dead, How throng'd thy gates were, on that fatal

When, for her loved ones, Carolina shed Tears, hot and fast, as only mothers may; But there are tears more scalding still than

In torrents from the widow's heart they wreak: Oh! who the mounful scene can well portray, When soldie s to her home his corpse did take: Some other pen will write—I may not, dare not, speak.

A nation mourn'd him, as a nation ought, A nation bless'd him, as a nation might, And proud to tell the battles he had fought, Records his deeds in words of living light,

That those unborn when e'er they catch the Of Butler's monument, crected high, [sight, Should learn from thence, that they in deadly fight,

Where honor calls, they've but to "do or die; To meet the advancing foe, and ever scorn to 100

Walnut Hill, Ashepoo, May 23, 1849.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEEPENING THE SOIL.

It must be evident to every one that the deeper the soil is, the greater and more permanent will be its productive In England, gardners, who follow the business professionally, usually ameliorate the soils they cultivate: increasing the depth of the vegetable mould by bringing each year a portion of the subsoil to the surface, until by this process they have secured a medium of sufficient depth and richness to insure success in the cultivation of the various plants which the demands of the luxurious nobility, or the humbler wants of the low classes, render it profitable for the for produce. No garden is there them produce. No garden is there duess than two spits deep. This is deted in the following way: The pademan commences by digging a trench across one end of the bed, the depth of which is equal to the length of the spade blade, and throws the dirt out from the bed. He then commences again, and passes along in the same manner, throwing the dirt from the bottom of the trench on the top of that thrown out first. The upper, or superior "spit" of the se-cond digging, is thrown into the bottom of the first, and covered with the lower or inferior stratum; thus completely reversing the strata throughout. When the depth of the soil is to be increased, the depth of the last "spit" is augmented, and a larger portion brought to the sur face, generally not more than half an inch of virgin soil in one year. This, by being exposed to the fructifying action of the atmosphere, and other agents, soon acquires richness and presents the characteristics, and developes the qualities of garden mould, or soil that has been enriched by long and judicious tillage, or

The ameliorating effects of atmospheric air on soils is very apparent. Sand or clay, taken from the bottom of wells, though for some years sterile and unproductive, finally becomes imbued with vegetative energies, and produces, with the assistance of manure, excellent crops of vegetables and grains. By plowing a little deeper every time the soil is turned, and thus bringing a fresh portion of the earth to the surface, the vegetable medium will be gradually are eased, and a deep, rich, pulverulent, and highly pro-ductive soil will be secured, in which plants will thrive vigorously, uninjured by those sudden and unfavorable atmospheric changes which so frequently prove

fatal to crops in a thinner soil.

In the cultivation of top rooted vegesnips, this process is highly important and beneficial. Where the soil has but the depth, and is underlaid by a stratum of hard orayed or also in the stratum of hard orayed or also in the stratum of hard orayed or also in the stratum of the stratum of hard orayed or also in the stratum of t tables, such as carrots, beets, and parof hard gravel, or close impervious clay, the downward extension of the roots is arrested, and the lateral development increased, rendering the form short and dumpy, and requiring an increase of sur-

crop.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival, yesterday morning of the brig St. Domingo, we have advices to th instant, Information had reach-onaives, that President Solouque returned to Port au Prince with the hant of his army, and had issued a lamation. He had lost 5,000 men tilled, wounded, and prisoners. The markets, at the time the P. left, are very dull.—N. Y. Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BENTON'S APPEAL. To the People of Missouri.

The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the people of Missouri-the whole body of the peopleand if they confirm the instructions, shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do anything to dissolve this Union, or to array one-half of it against the

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by statesmen for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or oticide, to be a remedy, to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the bo-Cure, and not kill, is the only remewhich my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe that there are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and stability of the Union-who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end. I herewith subjoin a copy of the accomac resolutions lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary I see something in them to admire as being bold and open, and to the true interpretation and legitimate consequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun address, and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions are also right, and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the people of Missouri-the whole body of the people-and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party and goes to the whole peo-In that point of view the Accomac resolutions present it—and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON. St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

The Appeal of Senator Benton, which we publish to day, caps the climax of his political vagaries. He has boldly taken ground against his own section, and staked his seat in the Senate upon the issue between himself and the constituents whom he has insulted and misrepresented. Erratic as his course has been, this last act confirms the suspicion we have for some time entertained, that he designed to follow the footsteps of Fremont, in the happy of becoming the magnate of California.

He ever has been one of those who would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven," and the tone of this production is so well suited to the latitude of California, that he may desire the honors of martyrdom at home as his best introduction there.

No other supposition can explain his course, unless we charitably conclude that the man is mad.

If Missouri does not indignantly repudiate him after this, she certainly cannot claim any Southern affinities hereafter .--Columbia Telegraph.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN CHINA.-News has reached Canton of a great fire at Kwai-law, the capital of the Kwance province. It is said that upwards of 4,000 houses and shops have been destroyed, including the Ya-mum, or offices of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.-China Mail, Feb. 8.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance, adjourned at Cincinnati on Friday last, after a session of four days. M.

Among the alterations made in the general plan of the Order, was the putting down of the minimum weekly benefits to be allowed in case of the sickness of a member from \$3 to \$1; and further, the granting of power to subordinate Divisions, by a two-thirds' vote, to abolish the "benefit feature" entirely,

Grand Divisions were empowered to the general superintendence of the Cadets of Temperance and kindred youthful or-ders, receive their reports and direct their movements.

The minimum of weekly dues for subordinate Divisions was put down from 6

1-4 to 5c. Subordinate Divisions were granted the power to expel a member for voting in any way, directly or indirectly, to upport the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The name of the National Division was

changed from National Assembly of the

United States, to National Division of North America.

The next annual meeting will be held in Boston, on the second Tuesday of May,

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS.

The Brownsville Flag of the 16th. contains accounts of further Indian depredations. It says that on the 10th an express arrived from Palo Alto, announcing that a numerous and formidable band of Indians had just made a descent on that place and had already committed acts of savage barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted, and the proprietor, Mr. Bangs, and Mr. Lombardo, a passenger, were taken prisoners. These gentlemen afterwards escaped from their captors, but were reduced to a state of nudity. A train of transport wagons had also been captured, between Brownsville and Point Isabel, containing much valuable merchandise.

Such of the citizens of Brownsville as were able to procure horses speedily repaired thither, but their numbers were too small to do more than defend the settlement of Maj. Taylor.—Pursuit was impracticable. The commandant at Fort Brown, Col. Morris, despatched in wagons some thirty infantry—all his disposa ble force-but their progre ; was too tardy to avail any thing against a wily and well-mounted foe. There were no mounted men in the garrison. Before the arrival of this force the Indians had retired; not, however, before they had perpetrated several acts of great barbariy. Among those who were slain was Doreteo Zamora, who had just been elected, under the treaty, to become an American citizen. The of his sons was killed at the same time, another badly wounded, and his daughter, about 14 years old, was carried into captivity. At the rancho Santa Olaya two men were killed and a woman and two children taken captive- From the rancho de los Indios Mrs. Willsey, the wife of Capt. Benj. Willsey, his brother and sister-inlaw were carried off captives. The mother of Mrs. Willsey, persisted in following her children, and did so for some distance, regardless of the menaces of the savager. When she continued fo follow, the Indians seized her, tied her hands behind her, pierced her with their lances and arrows and left her for dead. She, however, reached a neighboring rancho, and is now, it is said, a maniac.

The destruction of the property on the left bank of the river has been great. Seventy horses were lost by one man.

The civil authorities of Brownsville called on Gen. Avalos, the military commandant at Matamoras. A few hours after the call the Mexican cavalry, well equipped, were waiting on the bank of the river for the military commandant on our side to sanction their crossing, and remained there several hours. But the American commandant declined any interference in the matter, thus placing it beyond the power of the civil authorities to accept the use of the cavalry. Gen. Avalos promptly sent his cavalry to dif-ferent points on the Mexican side of the river; ban no depredations were commitu on that side.

A petition to Gen. Taylor is being chi culated in the valley of the Rio Grande, asking for protection from the Indians. The petition requests, especially, that mounted men be sent to that frontier.

MAKING LIGHT OF IT.

Our friends in New-Orleans, are wonderful practical philosophers, and preserve their spirits most remarkably under adverse circumstances. One would supose, that an inundation which converted the streets into the beds of temporary ponds, and threatened the destruction of great portion of the city, would scarcely be made a jesting matter, yet in the Delta we find the following ludicrous communication, evidently intended to ridicule some of the authorities—making a joke of the whole affair.—Telegraph.

Grand Combination Crevasse Concert!

UND'OR THE MANAGEMENT OF CAPT. BENDER.

The fathers of the city have the honor of informing their gullible constituents, that they intend giving a Grand Jubilee Concert this evening, the 15th instant, on a dry spot in the Second Ward. (if such can be selected.) All of the contractors and city officials have kindly volunteered their services, for a consideration.

Big Fiddle, His Honor the * Little Fiddles, Their Hon'rs the Alder-

Part First. A dissertation on the advantages of doing nothing. Song-"I'm Afloat, I'm Afloat," by the

Audience.

Song—By the Contractors, "Flow on thou Shining River." In which they will be assisted by the Surveyors, who will give the Cali-fornia Polka! with variations.

my Crack Corn, I don't Care." Song—By the Planters, "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea."

By the Creoles of the First, 'Home Sweet Home." Song-By the Second Warders, "Some

Love to Roam."

By Property Owners, "The tie is rent that binds our heart." It is

expected this will be given with great feeling, on the key of five flats to one sharp. "Oh the Buccaneers," by the City Fathers. Chorus by the Con-

By the Audience, and respectfully dedicated to their Honors, who supply us with water.

The whole to conclude with the celebra-

"Of all the brave birds that ever I see

The Owl is fairest in high degree.' Performances commence at 8 o' clock, and the proceeds of the Concert to be applied towards supplying the city with brandy to keep off the cholera.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

The british Ambassador at Vienna Lord Ponsonby, in a letter to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, states, that to his knowledge, dissolved camphor proved to be a certain cure for cholera, both at Paris and in Germany, and if taken in time, the cure is generally effected be-fore it is possible to procure a physician -that is, in less than an hour.

The Construction put upon the Proceedings of the Convention by the Abolionist Organ.

The National Era, the Abolition Organ at Washington, gives an abstract of the proceedings of our Convention, and among other comments upon them, makes the following complimentary ones-inferring that we are only "whistling to keep our courage up." like boys in a church-

Bitterly may it rue hereafter its own blind fanaticism and folly, when it find-that in this movement the people are ahead of the politicians. The Era says of the Resolutions adopted :-

"We see nothing very fearful in this demonstration. The resolutions are such as have frequently been passed in the South. They propose no immediate action, but threaten. The threat will not be carried out, should the condition arise contemplated in the resolutions—and, for the best of all reasons; those who make it will find themselves powerless.'

ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.

We are informed by several Post Masters in this District, that almost every mail which arrives contains a number of Abolition documents, directed to individuals residing in the vicinity of the Post Office. We should like to be informed how the Abelition fiends obtain the names and offices of persons in this section of country. Is it possible that there are emissaries of those blackhearted villains travelling through our State, and furnishing such information? It would surely seem to be the case, for it can searcely be supposed that we have any one living mour midst who could be so base as to be guilty of so infamous a crime .- Greeuville Mountaineer.

FROM YUCATAN.

By an arrival, we have advices from Yucatan, which represent that a severe battle had taken place between the indians and united Mexican and American troops near Bicator. The Yucatecoes were repulsed, losing three hundred in killed and wounded.

Guatemalian affairs are greatly disturbed. Herrera is threatening an invasion. The Indians continue in a dissatisfied state, and fears are entertained of a simultaneous rising among them, and a massa-cree of the white inhabitants.

Down upon 'em like a thousand of Brick.—This phrase had its origin at Bunker Hill, soon after the great battle, at least so says the General. It seems the General's father buried his tools in the cellar of his house in Charlestown, before the British burned that place, and some weeks after the great battle, the old man and one Colonel Wood came into the town to see what they could discover among the ruins. But as they crossed Charlestown Neck, they were seen by a British officer stationed in the floating battery, then lying in Mystic river, and presently they were entertained by a shot from one of the guns, which burried itself in the earth near by them. Of course they took to their heals and run for life, On the Neck was then standing a brick chimney, the house to which it belonged having been burned down, and to this chimney that betook the standing a brick chimney that betook the standing them. chimney they betook themselves for safety, but no sooner had they got behind it, than another shot striking the top of it, rattled down on the General; father al-ways expressed it, 'a thousand of brick

fornia Polka! with variations.

Intermission of fifteen minutes to Drink,
Part Second.

Song—By the Carrollton Delegation.

"Jelly Beggars."

Song—By the First Municipality, "JimSong—By the First Municipality, "Jimthousand who use it.—N. Y. Spirit.

Letters

H. maining in the Post Office at Pickens C. Arter ending 31st March 1849, which if not the nout within three months will be sent to the t-t-Office Department as dead letters.

Isaac Anterson, Alston Benty Mary Capehia Richard Cottre Wm. Hamilton, Mrs. Mary C. Holland, Henry Johns, Daniel Moody, Thomas Carder, Maxwell Chastain Richard Dodson, Jacob Ellenburg, John Garret, Jesse Hunnicutt,

Henry Morton, Daniel McKinney, Mrs. Ann Perry, Jabel F. Parks, Mrs. Mary Rogers, P. ALIXANDER, P. M.

May 18, 1849.

SOUTH CAROLLINA.

IN THE COMMON PLAS PICKENS DISTRICT

Henry Whitmire,) Dec. in Attachment, · John Bishop. Pl'ffs Att'y.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to be in this State,—On motion; It is ordered, that the defendant do appear, and plead or demur to the said declaration, within a year and a day from this date, or Judgment will be entered by

W. L. KEITH, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, May 10, 1849.

Executive Department.

Charleston, April 19, 1849.
THE party claiming a requsition on the Governor of any State, should transmit the following papers: Affidavit before a Magistrate, setting forth the facts of the case; the Magistrate's warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive; certificate of he Clerk of the Court that -Magistrate; and certificate of one of the Judges that - is a Clerk of the Court.

By order of the Governor. B. T. WATTS, Executive Sec'ry. May 18, 1849. May 18, 1849. 1 3w.

Every paper in the State will copy three times.

Executive Department.

CHARLESTON, April 19, 1849. EVERY application for pardon should be accompanied by a copy of the Indict-ment, the Verdict of the Jury, the Sentence and Report of the presiding Judge, and the opinion of the Court of Appeals, when the case has been carried to that tribunal.

By order of the Governor, B. T. WATTS, Executive Sec'ry. May 18, 1849. Every paper in the State will co-

Democratic Review.

py three times.

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SINGLE COPY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TWI FOURTH VOLUME.

The Twenty-fourth Volume of the Democratic Review proceeds to its readers under different auspices from those which have smiled upon its progress hitherto. New arrangements have become necessary, internally, as well as renewed exertions to promote its welfare externally. The unfortunate divisions of the party have resulted in a reverse more severe than any that has been experienced for many terms. The outgoing administra-tion leaves the country in every position —politically, territorially, commercially and financially, more renowned, more extended, more prosperous, and in higher credit than it had ever before attained .-The prosperity which pervades the country, and the giory that surrounds its flag, are mainly, if not entirely, due to those sound principles clearly recognised by an American public, and carried to their fulfilment through the steady loyalty of the

Democratic Party.
That schisms have been created by designing men, as dangerous to party ascendency as to national welfare, affords additional reasons for more rigorous exertions, the cultivation of a spirit of forbearance, and tha self sacrificing patriotism which has for so long a period been a distinguishing feature of democracy.

For whatever of evil may spring from lederal ascendancy, those who defeated the democratic party by heartless desertion in its hour of trial must be held accountable; and we doubt not that November, 1852, will witness a retribution that will be more terrible to false friends than to open foes.

The accustomed features of the Review will be continued, including Portaits and Biographies of distinguished Democrats-men whose patriotic principles and steadiness of purpose have won

the confidence of the people.

We have to remind our readers that the low terms on which we furnish the Review makes it indispensable that the payment of the subscriptions should be in ADVANCE; and that the expenditure. incurred to improve the work can be met

only by the prompt remittance of subscriptions.

N. B.—All communications will here after be addressed to the Editor, office of the Democratic Review, 170 Broadway.

THOS, PRENTICE KETTELL.